

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE START

Being the first one for business, the meeting of the Board of Regents of the Agricultural College of Hawaii yesterday was a historical event. It was the second act in carrying out the will of the Legislature of 1907 that Hawaii should have an agricultural college, the first executive act having been the appointment of the Regents by the Governor.

Every member of the board met with Governor Carter in his office at 3 o'clock, the Regents being Henry E. Cooper, Alonso Gartley, Marston Campbell, Charles F. Eckart and Walter G. Smith.

An informal discussion took place as to the head of the new institution, and it was decided to ask the Governor, on his approaching visit to the mainland, to consult Professor Hilgard about a suitable man for the position.

The Governor also expressed a willingness to transact any other business for the college looking to the establishment of the college.

It was Mr. Cooper's opinion that the president of the college should be the best man that money could procure, and the college should not be so much to produce agriculturists as to produce teachers of practical agriculture. Details of that sort were, however, left for future consideration.

The Regents then received their commissions and were sworn in, after which they elected Mr. Cooper as chairman and Mr. Gartley as secretary.

It was an approved suggestion that a small building be erected at first, to conform to some general plan, which would be carried out in future years for other buildings.

Several sites were discussed, among them the Allen property on Wilber avenue, the Claus Spreckels property at Punahou and a tract in Makiki valley. The last mentioned is entirely Government property, containing valuable water rights, and could be obtained simply by proclamation. At present the water is in use as part of the city supply, but as soon as the Nuuanu reservoir is constructed it will not be needed.

Governor Carter said that he considered the founding of this college as one of the most important acts of his administration. He believed that the influence of the college would constantly widen and be of great advantage to the country. He was ready to take whatever action was required in the matter of proclamations or land exchanges which would be to the advantage of the institution.

One of the Regents said that Dr. Cofer had suggested the advisability of having a school of tropical medicine attached to this college, to which physicians could come from all over the world for postgraduate courses.

Dr. Eugene Woldemar Hilgard, whom Governor Carter will endeavor to consult regarding a suitable president for the college, is the professor of agriculture in the University of California and director of the California Agricultural Experiment Station. He has world-wide fame as a scientist in different branches. A native of Rhenish Bavaria he graduated as Doctor of Physics at Heidelberg in 1883, and has the degree of Doctor of Laws from Columbia, the University of Mississippi, from 1885 to 1873, also professor of chemistry in the University of Mississippi, and from 1873 to 1875, when he took the positions mentioned in California, was professor of geology and natural history in the University of Michigan. He is a specialist in the chemistry and climatology of soils, alkali lands, etc., and he received the Liebig medal for distinguished achievements in agricultural sciences from the Academy of Sciences, Munich, also a gold medal at the Paris Exposition of 1900 as collaborator in agricultural science. Both as author and editor Dr. Hilgard has contributed extensively to scientific literature, including state and national reports.

The Regents of the Hawaiian Agricultural College would find him overwhelmingly delighted if he could obtain the services of Dr. Hilgard, himself, to start the institution, but as he is in his 75th year they fear that such good fortune is impracticable.

THE PRESIDENT HAS TRAVELING EXPENSES

Somewhere I received the idea that Congress recently appropriated \$25,000 to President Roosevelt for traveling expenses. Is that correct? I have reason for wanting to know. Consequently, will you kindly inform me, either through your paper or privately?

E. C. RHODES.

Maunawili, T. H., May 5, 1907.

An appropriation of \$25,000 for the President's traveling expenses was made last summer. It was defeated in the Sundry Civil Bill, where the item had been placed at the President's request, on a point of order. Then a separate bill for the purpose was passed, which went into effect July 1, 1906.—Ed. Advertiser.

VIRGINIA ARRIVES.

The British steamer Virginia, 2790 tons, Captain Crocker, arrived from Sydney yesterday, with a cargo of 6000 tons of coal consigned to W. G. Irwin & Co. The voyage from Australia occupied twenty-two days. Fair weather was experienced throughout, with occasional heavy rains.

The Virginia is a typical tramp—the kind that are turned out by thousands and which are to be met with in every part of the world. She was built about six years ago by Napier & Miller of Glasgow and this is her first trip to Hawaii. Her last trip was from Seattle to Sydney with lumber. She will remain in port ten or twelve days and will then go back to Sydney to dock.

SMOOTH ONE IS CAPTURED

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

W. D. Clark, preacher of the gospel and Young Men's Christian Association worker, who has been living for some months in Honolulu and taking some part in the Y. M. C. A. work here, was arrested yesterday afternoon at the Castle Home, King street, by Chief Detective Taylor on a charge of forgery. He is wanted in Barry county, Michigan, where he is charged with having got away with \$300, the amount of a forged check, and also with his wife's sister.

Clark's arrest came as a great shock to a number of persons in Honolulu, his evident zeal as a Christian worker and his engaging manner having won him many friends here among the Y. M. C. A. leaders and in church circles. His sister-in-law, with whom he has been living as her husband, has also formed a large circle of friends.

The crime with which he is charged took place in Freeport, Michigan, on July 24, 1905, when he is said to have cashed in a check on a bank there drawn on a Dayton, Ohio, bank, for \$300. The check was a forgery, but Clark was not around to explain when this was discovered. He had received a call to travel and took along with him as a traveling companion the younger sister of his wife, leaving his wife and family behind him. His flight from Freeport was a decided sensation, as he had been the pastor of the Congregational church there for the eighteen months preceding. Among the other pulpits that he had graced were those of the Congregational churches of Benton Harbor and Belding, Michigan, and Billings, Montana.

Clark is a very intelligent man, aside from preaching having been admitted to the bar in Michigan. He is forty years old. The news that Clark was a much-wanted man came in a letter to Governor Carter from the Sheriff of Barry county, Michigan, his excuse for writing direct to the Governor being his confessed unfamiliarity with the government of the Hawaiian Islands. The letter, in part, said:

"Last February there was a man by the name of W. D. Clark, who may have some alias, in Honolulu, who, we are informed, was preaching for the Y. M. C. A. there; maybe selling books. 'We have reason to think he is still in Honolulu. We enclose a description of the man, also a good photograph of him, which was issued shortly after the crime was committed. He departed from here with his wife's sister; whether she is with him now, we do not know; she is a dressmaker by trade. If he is still in Honolulu, we would like to have you cablegram us at our expense; if he is there, kindly hold him until we can come for him, which we will do at once, as we want him very badly. We will appreciate any favors that you can show us very much. If

FOUNDED IN HONOUR.

No doubt you have seen in the papers such announcements as this concerning some medicine or other: "If, on trial, you write that this medicine has done you no good we will refund your money."—Now, we have never had reason to speak in that way concerning the remedy named in this article. In a trade extending throughout the world, nobody has ever complained that our medicine has failed, or asked for the return of his money. The public never grumbles at honestly and skillfully made bread, or at a medicine which really and actually does what it was made to do. The foundations of WAMPOL'S PREPARATION are laid in sincerity and honour, the knowledge of which on the part of the people explains its popularity and success. There is nothing to disguise or conceal. It was not dreamed out, or discovered by accident; it was studied out, on the solid principles of applied medical science. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is praised by all who have employed it in any of the diseases it is recommended to relieve and cure, and is effective from the first dose. In Anemia, Scrofula, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza, La Grippe, and Throat and Lung Troubles, it is a specific. Dr. Thos. Hunt Stucky says: "The continued use of it in my practice, convinces me that it is the most palatable, least nauseating, and best preparation now on the market." You can take it with the assurance of getting well. One bottle proves its intrinsic value. "You cannot be disappointed in it," sold by all chemists everywhere.



W. D. Clark, Arrested yesterday for forgery.

he has left there, please write us particulars. There is a warrant out for him for forgery."

The letter, photograph and description were forwarded to the Sheriff and passed by him on to Detective Taylor. Clark was at once recognized from his photograph and he was arrested immediately. He confessed at once that he was the man wanted, stating that he had been long expecting the arrival of the police for him and adding that now that arrest had come he felt relieved.

In further conversation with Taylor he stated that he had been on the point of surrendering himself to the Michigan authorities and going back to face the music, being dissuaded only by letters received from his sister there. Since coming to Honolulu eighteen months ago he has taught school, first at the Mills Institute, then at Hilo and lately at a mission in this city. The woman who had been represented here as his wife was with him at the time of his arrest.

ONE MEMBER SAID TO BE DISQUALIFIED

It is said that one of the members of the Liquor License Commission is disqualified, on account of renting premises for a saloon, under a clause of the law prohibiting any person interested, directly or indirectly, in the manufacture or sale of liquor, from serving as a commissioner.

"This provision shall be enforced by the Governor," the law says, "whenever such disqualification shall appear."

GET IT TODAY.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures diarrhoea and dysentery in all forms and in all stages. It never fails. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

The oil steamer Santa Rita is expected from Port Harford this week.

FAMINE RELIEF BY THE BUFORD

Religious services were held at the sailing of the transport Buford on April 30, according to an "order of exercises" sent to the Advertiser. These were in connection with the freight of 25,000 barrels of flour on board for famine-stricken China, provided through the Christian Herald, New York. There were hymns including "America," sung by the audience with cornet accompaniment, and responsive Scripture readings.

Addresses were delivered by Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage, D. D., who blessed the cargo, E. R. Johnstone, the Christian Herald commissioner, and others. The cost of the flour is \$150,000, including free transportation by the railways and the Government, and its value at prices current in China, is estimated as \$250,000 when unloaded at Chin'yang. "It is an absolute fact," an article on the back of the program says, "that this flour will save nearly one million lives until harvest time."

A statement of American relief to date, exclusive of that forwarded through missionary societies, gives a total of \$431,662.70. Of this the Christian Herald takes credit for \$375,000 including the flour and pledges yet to collect. This statement does not include seven or eight thousand dollars sent from Hawaii, not including a considerable amount raised by Rev. E. W. Thwing, the local Chinese missionary.

FELL OFF CAR.

A Japanese woman named Chicasaka jumped from a moving trolley-car, near Sheridan street, yesterday and fell on her head. The police patrol wagon was summoned and the woman was taken to Queen's hospital, where she was found to be suffering from a badly bruised and lacerated head. Late last night she was resting comfortably.

The S. S. Sierra sails for San Francisco on Saturday at 10 a. m.

The Needs and Deserts of Hawaii

(From the Washington Star, April 22.)

On the invitation of the Legislature of Hawaii a party of members of Congress will start in a few days for the islands to study conditions there. This is a good move. It is an excellent plan in any case for the national law makers to become familiar with the distant possessions in order to legislate intelligently and progressively in matters affecting them. It is especially desirable that Congress should, through personal inquiry, acquire a knowledge of Hawaiian conditions, which urgently demand attention.

Hawaii has now been a part of the American territorial system for nearly nine years and has in that time received but scant consideration from Congress. Despite appeals from the people and the officials of the territory and representations by the Federal authorities Congress has postponed action on pressing matters from season to season. That the islands have been maintained in good order and with high credit during this period is due to the admirable administrative work carried on at Honolulu and to the patience of the people.

Hawaii is a vitally important military and commercial outpost, a half-way house in the Pacific, which is already of immense importance to the United States, and in time of war would be of the utmost value. Yet thus far practically nothing has been done to give it an equipment suitable to its position and its relation to the general scheme of national offense and defense. Its harbors need attention and it is absolutely lacking in fortifications. Should war occur between the United States and any other first-class power with a large naval armament in the Pacific Hawaii would be exposed to capture by the first comer and would in any case be of doubtful utility for the shelter and supplying of our own war vessels.

The completion of the Panama canal is now to be regarded as certain of accomplishment within perhaps a decade. When that work is finished Hawaii's importance will be immensely increased. It is assuredly the part of foresight and wisdom for the United States to take cognizance now of the time, not far distant, when the tide of trade will flow through the isthmian waterway, with Hawaii as an incidental objective, and prepare now to construct there the necessary works that will make provision for the accommodation and defense of a great shipping. Its own interests, too, have been neglected, and Pearl Harbor, given to this government many years ago by the King of Hawaii, lies awaiting expenditures which will make it one of the most formidable naval stations of the world.

The insular affairs themselves are in serious need of attention. These people were our friends when we needed them, and risked everything by throwing open their harbors to our ships of war while still an independent government. They deserve the reforms in revenue matters, in labor legislation, and in other items for which they have been praying these half dozen years. It is to be hoped that the Senators and Representatives who are about to start for Honolulu will return with a determination to press to a legislative conclusion these and other matters affecting Hawaii's welfare and its value to the United States.

DR. PINTO TURNS UP IN BRAZIL

In the latter part of 1905, Dr. Joao Pinto, a new arrival, hung up a freshly painted sign and proceeded to practice as physician and surgeon. The doctor's military bearing was commented on more than once but it was thought he had undergone a strict course of physical culture. As a matter of fact, the doctor is a military man, or rather a naval officer, being a surgeon in his Portuguese Majesty's navy.

In 1905 he was ordered from an easy post to a more arduous one in Africa. The doctor passed through here and fell in love with Honolulu. Contrasting the post in Africa to Honolulu, the doctor decided that the heat of Honolulu was much more desirable than that of Africa and accordingly, when the steamer sailed, Dr. Pinto was not on board.

He opened up an office near the drillshed, and moved soon on account of its proximity to Hugo Herzer's music studio. Dr. Pinto was not fond of music and Herzer's pupils as they practised did not tend to change his opinion. He moved to Alakea street, just above the Masonic Temple.

Meanwhile the doctor's friends were active in their efforts to get him pardoned. The Portuguese Government considers desertion in the same light that the American Government does, and it would go hard with the young doctor if his whereabouts were discovered.

His father, a wealthy Portuguese, tried his best in Portugal, and it is said that Consul Canavarro of Honolulu was not a whit less active.

The doctor was a gay young fellow, and trouble did not sit heavily on his mind, therefore he proceeded to make the most of his stay while in Honolulu. His practice was not very lucrative. Although he enjoyed a large clientele, his patients were slow in paying. It will be remembered that in February, 1906, the doctor took a prize for the handsomest carriage in the first Floral Parade.

The doctor apparently got disgusted with the treatment he was receiving at the hands of his patients, and gave it out that he was going back home. It afterward leaked out that, instead of going home, the doctor went to Paris, for instead of the pardon which he expected to receive, it was thought that an order for his arrest had come.

From Paris, the doctor went to Brazil and the following extracts are from a paper published in Rio de Janeiro, concerning his impressions of Hawaii:

"If there are picturesque places yet in this world, Honolulu occupies the first place. Imagine a city composed almost exclusively of little houses which are covered with the luxuriant and varied tropic flowers. Gather to this the perfume of the flowers which border the yards, the steps and the verandas, and you have a complete idea of the houses. 'Everywhere we find the original type of inhabitants; strong, elegant, of a bronze color, straight, hospitable, loving their 'hulahula,' the characteristic dance of the country, and living on poi.

"They are excellent horsemen both men and women, and take extended rides into the outlying districts, with eyes shining, hair to the wind, and nostrils dilating.

"The Chinese, the Japanese and Portuguese colonies form important groups with the progress of the city. Later, rich and modern hotels, wide streets, and splendid resorts have elevated Honolulu to the rank of the aristocratic and elegant cities of Europe, and a few years will transform this place from the Paradise of the Pacific to the Paradise of the World.

"Dr. Pinto talks with such enthusiasm that it leaves one perplexed to hear him. After a brief pause he continued to speak on the commerce and industries of the isles. All of the islands are being fortified, as their strategic position is important. The customs duties are large, made so by the great commerce which enters its ports. The press is largely represented; there are three large daily papers, the Commercial Advertiser, the Hawaiian Star and the Evening Bulletin. The Portuguese periodicals are a Liberdade, O Luso and A Setta.

"The principal production of these islands is sugar, the plantations occupy the greater part of its area.

"Of the primitive immigrations of laborers, the most important were the Portuguese, which, however, did not supply the needs of the country's industries. The large number of these first immigrants have gone to California consequently the situation is somewhat shaky.

"Because of this it was necessary to try the Japanese. They have come in large numbers and now have become insolent, haughty, getting high salaries, and causing strikes, etc.

"Their recent victories have rendered them almost unbearable and steps are being taken to stop the immigration and at the same time to substitute for them, immigrants who will keep the peace. Their number is enormous. There are at least seventy or eighty thousand yellow men, working on plantations, doing little and great commerce, such as keeping banks, schools, hospitals, magnificent clubs.

"One would think that such a large colony would be a precious source of gain for the country. But it is exactly the opposite. These individuals do not reside in the place definitely. It is with difficulty that they accept the teaching of a language different from their own. Their love for the foreigner does not go farther than hypocrisy, which makes them all the more odious. Do you suppose that they send to the States for even the most indispensable things? No. Everything, absolutely everything is imported from Japan. Take this for an example: As

PROFESSOR HART DESCRIBES JAPAN

A large audience assembled at the Royal School on Emma street yesterday evening to hear Professor Hart lecture on Japan. Long before the appointed hour, a great crowd of impatient children had assembled, waiting expectantly for the doors to open. With the children, were a representation of their elders, and all, both old and young, were delightfully entertained. It was practically a journey through that land of surpassing beauty, easily and conveniently made.

Its forests and mountain slopes, its streams and smooth highways, the gardens and the people, all were placed before one as they really exist, by day and by night, in the freshness of the morning, and in the light of the sunset.

The lecturer, after having shown a number of enchanting views by way of encouraging the amateur photographer who often seems to be endowed with a peculiar perception of what is inherently picturesque, explained that the photographs which had been seen by thousands and universally admired, were the work of Mr. and Mrs. Gay of Kauai. They should be an encouragement to others, revealing the possibilities of amateur photography.

The first pictures shown were of the Emperor and Empress with Admiral Togo and other heroes of the recent war, these were conventional portraits. While these were being exhibited a brief outline of the early history of Japan was given, from the mythological period, when gods and heroes were on friendly terms, through the rise and fall of the Shogunate, the opening of its sealed ports by Commodore Perry, and its steady advance toward western civilization. The speaker deprecated the self-satisfaction of the white races who could see no merit in any art but their own, and thought that those present would be able to realize that other nations, as well as distinguished themselves in their love for, and their creation of, beautiful things.

In Europe it was not unusual to see travelers in great cathedrals, laughing and talking, with no reverence for that which had been revered by thousands. The same attitude had been shown toward those objects which were sacred to the Japanese, and he hoped when such views were presented, proper respect would be given them. The old story was touched upon—the original origin of the race, obscured in antiquity, the traces of an aboriginal type in dwarf cave dwellers, with those who gave evidence of Malayan origin. The religion was also reviewed, the ancient Shinto, the many sects of Buddhists, Japanese Confucianism, which, in its regard for authority differed from that of China with its worship of ancestors.

The first views were of Yokohama—the canal with its still waters reflecting the sky, and myriads of boats lining either shore. One charming view of the public gardens, with two beautiful girls in the foreground, showed the cherry blossoms in bloom—not white, but rose pink, the trees bearing no fruit, but valued for its flowers alone. This avenue, it was explained, is some two miles in length, the time of blossoming, the latter part of April, being a season of festivals.

The Stone bridge, and the great Dal Butsu of Kawakura, once the capital of Eastern Japan, with its million inhabitants, were next in order. The representation of the great Buddha, at whose shrine more prayers are offered than anywhere on the globe, was a most faithful reproduction, placid and inscrutable seated on his lotus throne.

The most and bridge approaching the Imperial palace were amongst the views of Tokio, with lovely tea gardens and splendid beds of iris. This flower, the lecturer said, represented the Japanese love for simplicity, those natural forms of which the iris was an example being especially valued by them.

The mountain scenery in the vicinity of Miyazakita, peak beyond peak, with gradations of forests, were as nearly a reproduction of that marvelous region as the art of man could compass. The views of Fujiyama brought back its ethereal lines with vivid reality to those who have seen it and cherish it as a memory of perfect beauty.

The wonders of Nikko were presented with equal fidelity—the red lacquer bridge sacred to the Shogun, now opened twice a year to the pilgrims; the sacred horse of the gods; the monkeys that adorn the facade of the little Shinto temple with their lesson, "See no evil, speak no evil, hear no evil"; great temples, themselves, with their gorgeous color and their marvelous carving; the avenues of cryptomeria all were shown just as they present themselves to the eye of an observant traveler. Space would not permit even the briefest mention of the entire series of views, not one of which was commonplace or inferior.

The collection, with the brief, clear comment of the lecturer, was altogether excellent.

ALOHA MONARCH.

The British steamship Scottish Monarch, Captain Dower, will depart for Hilo about 2 p. m. today. At Hilo she will discharge the balance of her cargo of coal, about 1500 tons, and will proceed thence to Newcastle for another cargo which may be consigned to this port. Captain Dower expects to be back in Hawaii by the end of next month.

You know, rice is the Japanese principal food. Do you think that they buy the America product which is much cheaper? They import it from Japan, even though it costs them double or triple the price.

From Brazil, the doctor intends to go to Argentina, Chile, Central America and Mexico, returning to North America, where he goes to assume the direction of the Portuguese periodicals of California and Hawaii.

When questioned yesterday afternoon in regard to the statement that the doctor was going to assume the direction of the Portuguese periodicals in Hawaii, J. D. Marques of Oahu said, that as far as his paper was concerned, Dr. Pinto was not.